



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3RD, 1900.

NUMBER 27

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
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PREBTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.
Residence : On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rue de São José. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BACBY, D. D., Pastor.
Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenda Marechal Deodoro. No. 9, English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Sundays. 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Professional Directory

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Yesterday, the Chilean troops in various military districts were assembled in quarters.

—Obligatory military service is now being organized in Chili. It would be interesting to know how such a republic differs from a monarchy.

—The Chilean chief of staff, General Kürner, is expected to return by the end of August, and will bring with him the war material ordered in Europe.

—It is stated that President Errazuriz will not reassume the presidency of Chili on his recovery, owing to the character of the malady from which he has been suffering.

—Chili has been consulting various governments in regard to their attitude in case of a war between Chili and Argentina. The United States will remain neutral of course, but Ecuador will make no promise. Brazil will also remain neutral, while Peru and Bolivia are likely to favor Argentina.

—The Peruvian General Cáceres, who recently left for Europe, is said to be commissioned to purchase arms and munitions to an aggregate of ten millions soles. Steps have also been taken to acquire war ships, and the slogan of national defence is asking to have the country put on a military footing. This is a bad outlook for trade and industry and will not be good news for the creditors of that unhappy country. A subsequent telegram says he will purchase 30,000 turbines and a powerful warship.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A sanitary station for the disinfection of passengers and luggage has been established at La Plata.

—The resignation of Gen. Luiz Maria Campos, minister of war, has been accepted, and Colonel Ricchieri, now in Europe, has been appointed to succeed him.

—The Argentine capitalist Anchorena has offered to bear the expense of entertaining the suite of President Campos Salles during his visit to Argentina. It is a generous offer, but it will be a mistake to accept it.

—The May report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that there were 17 patients remaining from April and 14 admitted during May. Of these 20 were discharged as cured and 11 remained under treatment, there having been no deaths during the month.

—In Nogoya, Entre Ríos, (says the *R. A. Herald*) cattle diseases are doing great havoc. It is calculated that a third of the stock will be lost from foot and mouth disease and *trifesa*. These prevail to an alarming extent in the wooded regions.

—Over 130 new families of Poles have arrived here on their way to Misiones. The Poles already there find life very pleasant in spite of the insects. They write home to their friends and tell them to come out. In other provinces the people who had the misfortune to come, write home and tell their friends not to come. *R. A. Herald*.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of June 20 says:—The great celebration of the glorious Fourth of July comes off just two weeks from to-night in the hall of the American Church. The entertainment will be original and striking and the social evening a delightful occasion. Diligent preparations are being made for the event.

—We have not heard much about the Argentine lazaretto at Martin Garcia, but from the following extract from the *Buenos Aires Standard* it is a place to be carefully avoided. The *Standard* says:—The letter from Mr. Cabrett, quarantine prisoner at Martin Garcia to Mr. Lovelay, published by *La Nación*, made everybody's hair stand on end. Dirt, starvation, want of even the most essential privacy, clothes destroyed by fumigation, every repulsive thing that refined people can be subjected to; the wretched shells swarming with mosquitoes and loathsome insects of all kinds—such are the horrors the unfortunate passengers from Europe have to endure. It is simply infamous and a disgrace to the country.

—Free pratique was given to the three vessels of the U. S. Squadron on Tuesday afternoon. After considerable doubt, hesitation and confabulation, the wiseacres who misconduct our sanitary affairs made the discovery that it was contrary to international practice and courtesy to keep foreign war vessels in quarantine when their sanitary conditions on board were perfect, they had complied with all usual sanitary regulations, and had not been in recent communication with shore. It is a pity this discovery was not made sooner, the vessels had already suffered some five or six days purgatory. Now that the discovery has been made, it is to be hoped it will be remembered on future occasions, for this quarantining of war vessels, besides being offensive, keeps a good deal of money out of the port.—*Montevideo Times*, June 21.

—A very startling Buenos Aires telegram to the *Jornal do Comércio* on the 28th ult. says:—The police have discovered that the Turks are planning a horrible massacre, and, for the purpose of avoiding it, a conciliation of sects is sought. We are so dazed with the news that we cannot ask a question, even that of inquiring how many Turks there are in Buenos Aires.

—The university council at Montevideo has settled the controversy between faculty and students by a compromise, which seems to be nothing less than a surrender. They accept the resignation of one examiner, but at the same time they thank him for his long and highly competent services. The examiners in general are recommended to be more circumspect in their conduct, and the students are censured for the terms of their unfounded accusations against one of them. And then the boys are asked to return to their studies and let bygones be bygones. The council should be presented with a wooden mug and spoon in commemoration of this affair.

—The *Herald* refers to Argentina, and not to Brazil, in the following item:—

—The postmaster general proposes to raise the postage on foreign letters to 15 cents. Britain manages to send us letters for two pence halfpenny and now we will most likely have to pay more for a letter to go over the same route. The Washington postal convention established a tariff of 25 French centimes per letter and 25 extra when maritime expenses have to be paid. At the same time it established the Argentine money on a ratio of 8 cents per 25 centimes. So that we shall be paying 50 centimes per letter or nearly five pence. To increase the price when Britain has decreased the price from twopence halfpenny to one penny off many of its colonies more distant than Argentina seems rather retrogressive. The post office could make economies better by getting rid of the slow, lazy, impudent and half-educated clerks it has now. Half as many good men could do their work better.

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 17th ult. takes leave of a mischief-making contemporary in the following well-expressed obituary:—“The *República* has ceased to be published, and the atmosphere is the more wholesome for its disappearance. It was an entirely rabid and pernicious journal, worthy of the collectivists faction which it sought to represent, and its sole object seemed to be to vilify everything that was decent and respectable, to extol everything that was bad and corrupt, to sow dissensions, to preach discord and violence, and to keep alive revolutionary alarms. That such a paper should have any existence at all shows that there is still an unhealthy substratum in the political life of the republic, and is also a proof of the exceeding toleration of the government, for it daily abusively the liberty of the press in the most shameless manner. Perhaps, however, the government did right to let it alone, for it have interfered with it would have given it more importance than it deserved; and, as events have shown, it has died from its own worthlessness, or we might say poisoned by its own venom. May it never be resuscitated.”

—It is calculated that there are from 1,500 to 2,000 hectares under rice in the province of Tucuman. These produce from 1,000 to 1,500 kilograms of grain per hectare if cultivated on the dry system and from 2,000 to 3,500 if irrigated. The cost of cultivation is \$5 per hectare excluding the value of the land. All the rice produced in the province is consumed in it. Far from exporting any, it imports rice in the husk from Salta and also Carolina rice. The Salta rice is threshed in the Tucuman mills. The native rice, unlike many native productions, is good and has a pleasant taste and is greatly appreciated in the province and sells at better prices than its foreign competitors. Rice is produced all over the lowlands of the garden province, but the best results are obtained in the south where there are greater facilities for irrigation. There is a large area of land still available for its cultivation. In the north the crop is less on account of its being grown on the dry system, but it is of a much better quality. Each grain produces about 40 stalks with 300 grains each. In no place in the world is rice on the dry system to be produced at a less cost of money and labor than in Tucuman.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

It is worthy of note that the pianist Piasecki returned to Europe from the United States on May 16th with the sum little sum of \$17,500, the net proceeds of a musical tour of five months in the United States.

The movement in the United States to restrict juvenile smoking seems to have found an echo in Japan, judging from the following extract from a Tokio newspaper:—“The juvenile smoking prohibition law, which passed the diet in its last session, has come into operation from the 1st inst. In connexion with this, the educational department also has issued an order to the effect that all students, irrespective of their being in minority or majority, of the primary schools, middle schools, and the schools in the same grade as the above, should be positively prohibited to smoke.”

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(Caixa 108.)**Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos**
(Caixa 520) (Caixa 185)

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Comité Général pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,452 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at São Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE	Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
	Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
	Heine & Co., Paris.
	Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
	Friére Mercier & Co., Paris.

LONDON	Union Bank of London, Limited.
	London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
	Lazard Brothers & Co.
	J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
	Kleinwort Sons & Co.
	A. Ruffer & sons.

GERMANY	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
	Conrad Hinrich Dommer, Hamburg.
	Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
	L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.
	Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL	J. M. Fernandes Guinähras & Co.
	and their correspondents.

ITALY	Banca Commerciale di Lisboa, Lisboa.
	Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CRUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 15

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 101,245,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**9, Rue da Alfandega.**

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco

Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro

Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.

London County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAIBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Open accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

THE ESTIMATES.

In the estimates sent to congress on the 26th ult. the government publishes the public expenditure for 1901 at 35,799,754\$013 in gold and 241,125,364\$024 in currency. The following is a comparison of this estimated expenditure with the budget appropriations for 1899 and 1900:

Budget appropriations for 1899 328,094,557\$86

Budget appropriations for 1900:

Gold 34,611,651\$021

Currency 267,10,520\$052

301,751,171\$873

Government's estimate for 1901:

Gold 35,799,754\$013

Currency 231,125,364\$024

276,839,148\$937

In relation to the appropriations for the departments of interior, foreign affairs, marine and war for the two previous years the estimate makes little change, as is shown by the following statement:

Department of Interior:

Appropriations for 1899 15,750,629\$564

idem 15,662,961\$700

Estimate 15,751,415\$724

Department of Foreign Affairs:

Appropriations for 1899 1,375,612\$000

idem 1,362,920\$000

Estimate for 1901:

Gold 965,500\$

Currency 526,920\$

1,492,420\$000

Department of Marine:

Appropriations for 1899 23,620,215\$554

idem 23,076,677\$754

Estimate 23,076,977\$754

War Department:

Appropriations for 1899 44,394,051\$824

idem 45,500,050\$433

Estimate 45,518,526\$433

The reductions, then, in the estimate for 1901 refer chiefly to the expenses of the departments of industry and finance. For the former department the following is a statement of the appropriations for 1899 and 1900 and of the estimate for 1901:

Appropriations for 1899 82,971,942\$684

idem 82,971,942\$684

Estimate 82,971,942\$684

Gold 13,459,624\$174

Currency 62,523,140\$174

75,691,208\$952

Estimate for 1901:

Gold 2,857,814\$422

Currency 60,869,868\$928

73,427,801\$350

The estimate for 1901 in comparison with the appropriations for 1899 makes a reduction of 9,344,915\$223. This reduction appertains principally to the expenses of the Central railway which are estimated at 27,059,040\$470, against appropriations to the amount of 35,076,955\$693 for 1899.

For the department of finance the following is a statement of the estimate for 1901 compared with the appropriations for 1899 and 1900:

Appropriations for 1899 160,481,205\$111

idem 160,481,205\$111

Gold 22,459,215\$554

Currency 115,830,213\$550

138,289,791\$127

Estimate for 1901:

Gold 21,976,420\$491

Currency 95,648,510\$155

117,625,010\$676

In examining the items of expenditure of this department for 1899 and 1901 we regret to find an estimated increase of 1,309,229\$298 in the cost of collecting public revenue. This increase is, of course, a natural result of the government's exorbitant taxation policy.

On the other hand we are pleased to find the following reductions, which we trust are real:

In pensions 635,770\$186

" expenses of the mint 353,370\$000

" special credits 9,397,493\$744

Total 10,386,613\$930

These reductions account for nearly one fourth of the difference between the appropriations for 1899 and the estimate for 1901. That difference should have been still greater, for the funding scheme eliminated from the budget the item of 60,208,000\$ for difference in exchange, while the amount of currency to be burnt in 1901 in virtue of that scheme is according to the government's estimate only 25,444,674\$722.

On the whole, then, in the government's estimate of public expenditure for 1901 we find very few traces of the alleged retrenchment policy and it is evident that President Campos Salles and Minister Murtinho rely, for the purpose of making ends meet, principally on the consumption taxes and the gold duties.

The revenue of the country for 1901 is estimated by the government at 58,869,741\$ in gold and 284,367,000\$ in currency, making a total of 343,236,741\$. In the estimate of the gold revenue is included the sum of 12,678,074\$ in funding bonds and in the currency revenue deposits to the amount of 5,000,000\$. If we deduct these sums from the estimated revenue we have 46,191,667\$ in gold and 279,367,000\$ in currency, making a total of 325,555,667\$.

Of the revenue which the government expects to collect next year, 9,026,667\$ in gold will belong to the guarantee fund and 25,820,000\$ in currency to the redemption fund. Public expenditure, as has already been stated, is estimated by the government at 35,799,754\$013 in gold and 241,125,364\$024 in currency. The government accordingly expects to have at the end of the year an available balance of 14,043,289\$087 in gold and 17,421,635\$0976 in currency, making a total of 31,464,925\$063.

To maintain and increase the present burdensome taxes for the purpose of obtaining money that is not needed is, assuredly, altogether unjustifiable. The government, then, if it really believes in the balance which it promises, should hasten to advise congress to reduce taxation and thus relieve the people of burdens that are aggravating commercial and financial depression and causing intense and widespread suffering.

We suspect, however, that the government shares our own doubts in regard to the reality of the promised balance and consequently persists in collecting exorbitant taxes with the hope of being thus able to evade the redemption of its pledge to adopt a thorough retrenchment policy.

Last year the government collected 10% of the import duties in gold and obtained from this source revenue to the amount of 18,483,225\$, which was 3,716,775\$ less than the amount estimated for that year. It now proposes to collect next year 25% of the duties in gold and it estimates the respective revenue at 45,000,000\$. But it seems to us that it should have been warned by the result of raising the gold duties from 10% to 15%. This measure, instead of producing the estimated revenue of 2,292,166\$ a month, had up to the end of last March produced a monthly average of only 1,505,664\$.

[July 3rd, 1900.]

It is possible, however, that the government may not really expect to obtain next year the estimated sum, and that its covert object is to force importers once more to rush their merchandise through the custom-house at the end of the year so as to fill temporarily by means of this expedient the empty coffers of the treasury. In fact, President Campos Salles' financial policy appears to consist almost exclusively of a series of incommemorable expedients intended to extort from an impoverished people sufficient revenue to enable him to avoid a collapse during his administration, at the end of which his successor will find the country in an exhausted condition and with its sources of revenue all depleted.

In 1898 consumption taxes on four classes of merchandise produced revenue to the amount of 14,548,175\$. Last year they were levied on 11 classes and produced 24,785,740\$. They have now been extended to 14 classes of merchandise and the government expects to obtain from them next year 39,500,000\$, an estimate which the foregoing figures do not seem to justify, especially since, according to the opinion of a manufacturer, which we published in a recent issue of this journal, certain manufactures will have to be abandoned unless a reasonable reduction in the respective taxes is made by congress. It is asserted, however, that in the first quarter of the present year the revenue derived from consumption taxes amounted to 10,910,620\$, which is at the rate of nearly 44,000,000\$ per annum, but this amount included the annual registry taxes.

The stamp tax produced last year 9,088,057\$, and in the previous ten years an annual average of 7,514,372\$. Next year the government expects to derive from this source no less than 15,000,000\$. We suspect that it will be disappointed, for we think it attaches unwarranted importance to the effect of the stamp tax discrimination law and of the rigor with which it is attempting to enforce, by means of heavy fines, the stamping of documents subject to the tax. The collection of the fines will be slow, tedious and uncertain, and informers will weary of the delay in pocketing their dishonorable rewards and abandon their ignoble calling.

The *Noticio*, some days ago, asserted that the receipts of the post-office amounted last year to 6,785,110\$586, and those of the government telegraphs to 6,925,627\$978. On the following day it changed these figures to 7,691,828\$014 and 10,237,615\$541 respectively. The average for the three previous years was 5,042,157\$749 for the post-office and 6,250,074\$421 for telegraphs. In the first four months of the present year the receipts of the latter are said to have amounted to 2,014,210\$170, which corresponds to 6,042,630\$550 per annum. The government estimates the post-office receipts for next year at 7,500,000\$ and the telegraph receipts at 10,000,000\$.

The receipts of the Central railway, estimated for 1899 at 35,900,000\$, amounted to only 32,527,860\$715, which, however, is 2,219,023\$871 more than the average annual receipts for the three previous years. This year, according to the minister of finance, the returns received are unfavorable, and the government estimates the receipts for next year at only 30,000,000\$.

The tax on salaries is apparently producing less than was expected, for the revenue from this source, having been estimated for this year at 6,000,000\$, is now estimated for 1901 at only 4,000,000\$. The government adopts the sliding scale, mentioned in our last issue, for fixing the rate of the currency duties on imports. We have already had occasion to say that this sliding scale does not compensate, as is asserted, for the additional burden resulting from the collection of a larger proportion of the revenue in gold. We are consequently obliged to record the fact that the President is attempting to violate

his pledge not to again increase the people's burdens.

The foregoing review of the estimates for 1901 justifies, we think, our want of confidence in the promised balance for 1901, especially since, in spite of the balance claimed for last year, the government continues to make special and deficiency appropriations on its own responsibility and to apply to congress for others.

From *Age-Old Times*, June 3.

NEW YORKERS AID BRAZIL.

SAID TO HAVE SUPPLIED \$30,000,000 TO RESCUE THE COUNTRY FROM FINANCIAL CRISIS.—COFFEE CONCESSIONS FOR THE ARBUCKLES.

A report was received here last night from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian government has just been rescued from a severe financial crisis by the assistance of New York capital.

The report stated that the deal was brought about through certain London bankers, who are already heavily interested in various South American securities, and who desire if possible to centralize South American financial affairs.

The loan made Brazil is said to be £30,000,000. In addition to the securities given, certain valuable concessions are said to have been made by the Brazilian government in consideration of the loan.

The report is that the largest single American interest concerned in the deal is the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, which is said to have obtained valuable unusual concessions and privileges which will be valuable to them in their coffee business.

Two of the members of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers were seen in regard to the matter. Both of them refused either to affirm or deny the report, or to have anything at all to say in regard to it.

W. A. Jamison, a member of the firm, was seen at his residence, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He did not seem in the least surprised at the report, and while it was being repeated to him he nodded his head as if in assent, and exclaimed:

"Yes, yes."

Without waiting to be asked if he would make a statement, he said:

"We have nothing at all to say in regard to this."

"Will you either affirm or deny the report?"

"No, I will not. There's positively nothing to be said in regard to it."

"Will you say whether or not you have ever heard of such a deal as is reported to have been made?"

"I can only repeat that there is nothing I will say in regard to the matter," said Mr. Jamison smilingly bowed the reporter out of the house.

James N. Jarvie, also of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, said last night at his home, in Glen Ridge, N. J., that he could not say anything about the matter of the loan to the Brazilian government.

"I have just returned home to-night," he said, "after an absence of several weeks, so I can't tell you anything about it."

"Do you know anything of it?" he was asked.

"I cannot tell you anything," was the reply. "Good-bye."

An attempt was made to see John Arbuckle at his residence, 315 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. A servant stated to the reporter who called there shortly after 10 o'clock last night, that Mr. Arbuckle had retired, and refused to disturb him.

An attempt made to see W. V. Smith, another member of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, likewise proved unsuccessful.

From *The Southern Cross*, June 8.

CONDONING CRIME.

The pusillanimity of Buenos Aires journalism has never been more characteristically manifested than in dealing with the extensive forgery of \$500 bills discovered about a month ago. A colonel of the national army, a wealthy estanciero, or at least a man who possessed valuable landed property besides the emoluments of his military rank, is found to be one of the chief culprits. On his estancia the press for printing the forged notes are found, together with the lithographic materials for producing the negatives of the falsified bills. The colonel himself confesses his confederacy with other forgers. Legally and morally speaking, the true bill has been found against him. His guilt is apparent to all. The scandal of his colony could not be more naked; it is calculated to shock every sentiment of rectitude; there is not a clause in any code of honour upon which it is not an outrage. And yet the press handles it in the most gingerly manner. Not a word of censure has been published by any of the journals which aspire to reflect or form public opinion. The dismay, the sobs and tears of the self-condemned officer are given in detail. The vast dimensions of the *goipoles* which he was preparing are dwelt upon; and one reporter can scarcely conceal his disappointment that the forgery of over \$3,500,000 should have broken down at the last moment, after having been prepared with such mystery. The colonel is not stigmatized as a sordid felon, unworthy to bear arms and a disgrace to the brave gentlemen who are his brother officers. There is no condemnation of the act from any influential or representative portion of the so-called liberal and independent press. Even the government places the colonel on the pas-

sive list, pending inquiry—just the same as if the man's confession were not sufficient reason for taking his commission from him and expelling him from the service.

All this is very sad and discouraging. We do not write it for the purpose of throwing mud at anything or anybody belonging to our adopted country, but because it is our duty to the land we live in, to point the dismal moral of such an event. There are forgers in other armies. There are blacklegs holding their heads high in military clubs of more than one European capital. Uniformed and perfumed swindlers, liars, and adulterers swagger on other pavements than ours. We know it. But what is it to us if other people go to the devil? We have no concern in the damnation of foreign countries; and we are fools if we take example by their corruption, or if we point to their decadence as an excuse for our own. Two wrongs will not make a right. Ten lies—ten thousand lies—will not make a single truth. Ten felonies—ten thousand felonies—cannot consecrate or justify a single act of dishonesty. Away then with this spurious *tu quoque* argument! It is a miserable, shrivelled fig leaf, shamelessly inadequate to cover our mali. Let us, even if demoralized, be candid and let us tell ourselves the truth. And the truth of the matter is bitter enough.

We are not shocked at felony, because felony has stalked through our tents and slept close by side with so many of us. As virtue has become valueless to us, we have no standpoint from which to realize the ingenuity of viciousness. With the disappearance of our appreciation for the good, the true, and the beautiful, there has grown up intolerance for the vile, the false, and the bestial. Had we been evolved into this selfish and scoffing nineteenth century from some austere protoplasm of abstract natural virtue, it might have been possible for us to keep our laws, and be respectable men and women, without religion, although we could never have created one. But we come from no such invertebrate origin. Radically we are hot, passionate, blessed indeed with exuberant vitality, but cursed with the concomitant tendency towards excess. If nature has given us the warm genious blood from which grand enthusiasms and noble impulses may be nourished, she has also afflicted us with impulses and propensities which, if unchecked, may blaze into vice and wild rebellion against law and morality. Who are we, then, to kick religion out of doors as we have done?

PLANTATION.

Within 5 hours from this capital and 1½ hours from the station of Divisa, is offered for sale a good agricultural property, with 5000 coffee trees, plantations of sugar-cane, mandioca and manioc, lumber-machinery, 150 acres of land, pack-mules and cattle. For terms apply at No. 15 Rua dos Ourives, 1st floor, office of Sir. Matheus, from 10 a.m.

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:

Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51
TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO

Hotels.

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1st class German cooking,
and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,
PROPRIETOR.

Mr. J. P. Freitas, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, wishes to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened his hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and convenient parts of the city, broad and quiet street, with trams for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with water and sand bath.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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evolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

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transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable cycling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

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RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & CO.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout, and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been repainted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

CARSON'S HOTEL

183, Rua do Catete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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(Catete)

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in one of the best parts of the city, at light from all four sides, close to the charming beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water, electric lighting with gas supplied by the Pasteur system, good tables, &c., and is therefore to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tables service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. Freitas, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, wishes to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened his hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain

JUNE 24.—It is now known officially that the American consulate has been destroyed at Tien-Tsin and that the consul was murdered. Forty English and Americans suffered the same fate.—In the recent fighting before Tien-Tsin, 130 Americans were killed. (*Cum grano salis*).—Prince Yuan had enormous losses in his ranks in the attack on Tien-Tsin.—Ammunition and provisions for the troops in northern China are being hastily forwarded from Hong-Kong. The *Sunday Sun* says the American government has been officially informed that most of the legations in Pekin were destroyed on the 14th inst. The British legation escaped because of its solid construction, and the Belgian and Austrian legations because they were in the suburbs.

JUNE 25.—The foreign office says that Admiral Seymour has arrived at Tien-Tsin, and is making preparations to march to Pekin without delay.—The Chinese fleet has laid submarine mines at the mouth of the Peiho river and is making Wei-hu-wei (?) its base.—It is reported that General Botha is anxious to surrender with all his troops, but President Kruger opposes.—Generals Brabant, Ruydell and Methuen have surrounded the forces of Dewet, and the last stand of the Boers is likely to be soon reported.—The Irish Rifles and the Middlesex yeomanry, prisoners to the Boers, are now known to have been hurriedly taken from Stainforth to Machado-dorp, the present capital of President Kruger.

JUNE 26.—Tien-Tsin is reported to have been attacked and captured by a composite force of 5,000 Japanese, 2,000 British, 1,200 Germans and 500 Russians. The Russians are said to have lost 100 men killed and 200 wounded.—The *Telegraph* says that 1,000 British soldiers have been sent from Taku to reinforce the allied troops at Tien-Tsin.—Portuguese is sending 200 soldiers in the *Carlos I* to garrison Macao.—Mr. Playfair, British consul in Foo-Choo, has urgently telegraphed for war ships to protect the foreign residents.—Mr. Balfour, in the house of commons, stated that he would gladly see a neighboring power send sufficient troops to repress the disorders in China.—The situation in Coonasse continues grave. The relief columns are retarded by the heavy rains.—The Boers surprised a detachment of British troops at Houghton's station, but were driven off. Major Hobbs and three soldiers were killed, and 17 were wounded.—Marshal Roberts telegraphs that the Boers are successfully employing guerrilla tactics, and are trying to cut communications.

JUNE 27.—Marshal Roberts is making preparations to attack General Botha's forces which are occupying the hills 18 miles to the north-east of Pretoria.—The Haynes agency says there are loud complaints in the hospitals at Capetown of the scarcity of medicines and medicaments for the sick and wounded, and that great indignation has been caused in consequence. (As this has all the appearance of great exaggeration we give the source).—A Canton telegram says that all the Chinese steamers have hoisted the British flag as a protection against the Black Flag and Yellow Belt pirates which are reorganizing and scouring the seas as well as sacking maritime ports.

The wealthiest Chinese are emigrating to Cochin-China, India and the Philippines.—Telegrams from Japan say that the government is mobilising another army division for immediate despatch to China.—The *Daily Express* says that a revolt in Canton is expected from one minute to another. Two murders have already taken place in the city, and the wealthy classes are leaving for Shanghai.—The Shanghai papers say that the Empress Dowager has ordered the imperial troops to retake the Taku forts, and that a large force is being led against that position.—Mr. St. John Broderick announced in the house of commons that 550 British sailors and marines were on their way to succour Admiral Seymour, whose troops were fighting ten miles from Tien-Tsin.—Sir Robert Hart, the inspector general of customs in China, has telegraphed that on the 19th June, the Chinese government intimated to the foreign embassies that they must leave Pekin within 24 hours.—The Emperor of Japan has sanctioned a war credit of 50 million yen.

JUNE 28.—Great doubt still exists as to the whereabouts of Admiral Seymour, as the telegrams from various sources, and even from the same source, are contradictory. Some again assert that he is close to Pekin, opposed by Chinese variously estimated from 40,000 to 60,000, and others that he has arrived in Tien-Tsin. The later telegrams seem to confirm the latter view.—The viceroy of Nankin is said to have received orders from the imperial government to inform the foreign representatives on what conditions terms of peace can be discussed in Pekin.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a question in the house of lords, said: "We now know that Admiral Seymour has been reinforced and is safe," but did not give his position. Admiral Mexillif, the Russian commander, says that Seymour, in defending himself against the Boxers, exhausted his supply of provisions and ammunition, and has sent 400 wounded into Tien-Tsin.—The Russian column consisting of 10,000 troops and 36 canons are now officially reported as marching on Pekin. The Japanese have chartered 35 transports to convey troops to China.

JUNE 29.—Correspondence published in Dublin says that the Boers have enough pro-

visions and ammunition to carry on the war for two years.—The number of British troops suffering from illness acquired during the campaign is returned as 40,000 men.—A previous telegram says that General Hunter with 7,000 men and 15 canons, attacked Botha's forces and obliged them to fly.—A commission of Boer deputies waited on President Kruger in Machado-dorp to urge him to surrender to the British on condition that he is allowed to live in South Africa. The reply is not given.—The Boers have made two unsuccessful attacks on the British at Soweto and Roodeval in the Free State.—The *Standard* says the Admirals and not the *D. Carlow* is taking troops and supplies to Macao.—Li-Hung-Chang has informed the Chinese ministers abroad, that the foreign representatives were safe, and had left Pekin for Tien-Tsin.—A Yokohama telegram to the *Times* says it is sought there to influence the powers to restore the Emperor and transfer the capital from Pekin to some southern city as the real remedy for the present crisis.—The *Daily Telegraph*'s Shanghai correspondent says that the Chinese government has been undecided and has ordered the suppression of the Boxers and the severe punishment of all Imperial soldiers who aided them.—It is reported that the Russian general Alexeiff has assumed the chief command of the allied troops.—Mr. Broderick stated in the house of commons that Admiral Seymour's recent losses amounted to 87 killed and 303 wounded.

JUNE 30.—Lord Salisbury himself is in doubt as to where the foreign ambassadors to China may be, but believes they are still in Pekin, in spite of the assurance of the viceroy of Nankin that they are being escorted to Tien-Tsin.—A telegram from Cle-Poo, Dr. Lenz, telegraphs from there that Admiral Seymour and his forces are 12 miles from Tien-Tsin and that the foreign ambassadors are with them. The little column is surrounded by hordes of Chinese, and hotly pressed.—In one of the fights around Tien-Tsin, the Italian commander Carlotti was wounded. The taking of Tien-Tsin by the allies is confirmed by Paris telegrams.

JUNE 27.—A military balloon accident occurred at Montpelier when one workman was killed and three others injured.—General Gilbreath, governor of the Caucasus, has been sent with a silver crown to be placed in the Transvaal pavilion in honor of President Kruger.—The viceroy of Yunnan-Sen has telegraphed to the Chinese ambassador in Paris that he has sent the French consul there under a large escort to the first French post in Tonkin.—The French consul in Shanghai says that the foreign ambassadors have been sent to Chang-hai-kwan, to the north of Pekin, that they will be passed along under heavy escort to Mongolia, and on to the east. (This is rather different from the London telegrams which announce their being with Admiral Seymour). A St. Petersburg telegram published in Paris says that the Russian admiral, Alexeiff, reports that General Stoeckel, with five battalions and 12 canons, entered Tien-Tsin on the 23rd, after a stiff battle with the Boxers and Chinese imperial troops.

JUNE 28.—Paris telegrams say the situation in Pekin is improving. The Boxers are slowly abandoning their positions at Tien-Tsin and are moving to the westward.—It is thought probable in Paris that Admiral Seymour has returned to Tien-Tsin without having reached Pekin, and that the foreign ministers are not with him.—The latest telegrams confirm this view.—The foreign consuls in Shanghai have signed a joint declaration that the allied forces will not invade the Yang-tse-Kiang valley provided the Chinese authorities maintain order there.

JUNE 29.—M. Delessé announced to-day that he had received a telegram from the French consul in Long-chouen stating that he was half way to Tonkin.—Li-Hung-Chang has received orders from the imperial government to call out the militia in the provinces of Kuan-Hi and Kuan-Tung.—Divergences in the Japanese cabinet have appeared.—The speech of Mr. Tarte the Canadian minister of public works, made at Ronen some days ago, is said to have been too pro-French for public opinion in Ottawa, and that he will be compelled to resign his portfolio on his return.—A convention has been signed between France and Spain defining limits in Northern Africa, by which France gains additional territory.

JUNE 30.—Trials of the new submarine vessels *Français* and *Algérien* are to be made in August and October respectively.—The chamber of deputies to-day adopted a measure for the construction of nine battleships and five cruisers, and also voted 118 million francs for the construction of submarine and torpedo boats.—A terrible collision off Ushant is reported between the British transport *Orojava* and the German steamer *Bremen*. The latter went down shortly afterwards but all the crew were saved. The *Orojava* had 1,000 men on board for South Africa, and had to return to Southampton to repair damages.—The absence of the expected crowds of British and American visitors to the exhibition is the subject of general comment.

JUNE 27.—Admiral Kempff telegraphs that the foreign ambassadors and their suites are with Admiral Seymour, 8 miles from Tien-Tsin, in entrenched positions.—The Chinese foreign office has advised the Chinese minister in Washington that the foreign ministers left Pekin on the 19th with a strong escort of native troops.—The Boer delegates leave the United States to-morrow. They issued a manifesto, saying that they did not seek the armed intervention of the country, but that they obtained the moral support of the people.—The democratic leader in congress, Mr. Bourke Cochran, said that with a policy of annexation, the United States should not only join the European powers and insist on a share of China, but should also annex Mexico, and later on the whole of Central and South America.

JUNE 28.—A violent cyclone has passed over New York, occasioning incalculable losses.—The heat in New Jersey is suffocating. The thermometer registers 112 degrees Fahr., and several fatal cases of sunstroke have occurred. News has been received of the destruction of the American mission in Weihai-wei in China.

The democratic convention of Illinois has passed a vote of sympathy with the Boers.

JUNE 29.—It is reported in New York that Admiral Kempff, in command of the American forces in China, will be replaced by Admiral Renney who is at present in Manila.

France.

JUNE 24.—Mr. Tarte, the Canadian minister of public works, gave a reception in the Canadian pavilion of the Paris exhibition which was a pronounced success. The British government and consular officials were present.

JUNE 25.—The French consul in Shanghai states on the authority of the director general of railways in Northern China that all the foreign ministers in Pekin were safe on the 19th inst. and were preparing to leave on that date.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg to Paris say that the Czar has sent orders to the commanders of the various districts in Asiatic Russia to put their troops on a war footing. This is the fitting corollary to the famous peace proposals. Wars and rumors of wars to the end of time are not only ordained but fit human nature in spite of man's fondest intellect and culture.

JUNE 26.—The German consul in Cle-Poo, Dr. Lenz, telegraphs from there that Admiral Seymour and his forces are 12 miles from Tien-Tsin and that the foreign ambassadors are with them. The little column is surrounded by hordes of Chinese, and hotly pressed.—In one of the fights around Tien-Tsin, the Italian commander Carlotti was wounded. The taking of Tien-Tsin by the allies is confirmed by Paris telegrams.

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Germany.

JUNE 27.—The German vice-counsel in Chefoo says that Admiral Seymour's allied forces are to the east of Tien-Tsin, about seven miles from the town, and that 2,000 men have left Taku to reinforce them.

JUNE 28.—An official telegram from Taku says that the foreign ambassadors have left Pekin and have joined the combined forces at Tien-Tsin.

Spain.

JUNE 26.—It is rumored that the government will send the *Carlos V* to China.—The seizure of the goods of merchants who refuse to pay the new taxes is proceeding without disturbance.—A violent explosion took place in a cloth factory at San-Gervasio-Casolas, three kilometers distant from Madrid, and caused a large number of victims.

JUNE 29.—Great floods are reported from the province of Almeria, and in the town of

Abox many houses have completely disappeared under the water.

Portugal.

JUNE 26.—The governor-general of Macao has called all the Portuguese colonists to arms, and has sent large supplies of arms and ammunition to the Portuguese residents in Canton, where posters are inciting the Chinese to fight against the foreigners.

JUNE 29.—The cruiser *Admutor* has received definite orders to leave Lourenço Marques for Macao, and land a naval brigade of 500 men in the latter place.

Italy.

JUNE 27.—In the recent fighting at Tien-Tsin, three Italians were killed. Lieut. Carlo-Lotto of the *Elsa* was severely wounded. Reinforcements were urgently asked for.—The Italian cabinet has decided to co-operate with the European powers to suppress the Boxer insurrection, and full instructions have been sent to Admiral Cagliari. The foreign and war offices have taken the necessary measures. This decision has caused great excitement throughout Italy. (The pith of Sig. Crisp's recent letter was that Italy could afford to join in the accord with the other European powers. There is the fact that Italy is so much more heavily taxed per head of the population than Italy and Italy a good count to live out of).—The premier, in his count to live out of, has made no allusion to events in China, which has caused a bad impression.—The silk and cotton workers in Bergamo have struck. The intimidation of non-strikers has caused the cavalry to interfere.

JUNE 29.—Sig. Villa has been elected president of the new chamber of deputies by 301 votes and 79 blank papers. On the result being known he kissed and embraced Sig. Palotti, the vice-president, and took office with a conciliatory speech. The session was an anticlimax one.—The naval authorities at N. S. gave a banquet to Admiral Fisher and the officers of the Mediterranean fleet. The Italian men of war will return the British visit at Gibraltar.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

A committee of 100 has been formed in New York to raise a fund for the relief of the famine in India. It comprises the leading firms of the city, and the eminent bankers, Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., act as treasurers. They have also consented to act with the committee for persons in any part of the United States who may wish to forward gifts through them. The committee hope to be able to raise a million dollars, or £200,000. The motive, of course, is one of pure benevolence. The members of the committee recognise that the famine is exceptional, both because of the extent of country over which it prevails and the number of people, therefore, who are affected by it; and also because it comes so quickly after the severe famine of three years ago. But while the main desire of the leading houses of New York is to alleviate human suffering, we gladly recognise that the formation of the committee is a token of good feeling and brotherhood towards the British empire. The committee recognise the efforts the Indian government is making to relieve the distress, but it points out that 6,000,000 people are in receipt of relief, there are many others who have not yet been reached, and, unfortunately, the worst of the famine has not yet come.—*The Statist*, June 2.

The rare good will shown in New York to raise so large a sum for the relief of the victims of famine in India, should stimulate donations here. We can not hope to emulate the generosity which gives a million dollars in charity, but we can give to the extent of our ability, which is no less generous and praiseworthy. Every mite will help to put food in the mouths of the starving multitudes of India and this city surely can send a great many of them for so humane a purpose.

LAWY TENNIS.

LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY CO. vs.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

Match played at the Paysandú grounds on Sunday July 1st.

C. Henderson and T. Forde beat R. H. Litham and R. Deacon 6-2, 9-7.

A. S. and A. H. Welgall played R. H. Litham and R. Deacon 4-6, 6-3, and 2 all in third set, which had to be abandoned owing to lack of time.

N. W. Jackson and C. Lloyd beat R. H. Litham and R. Deacon 7-5, 6-3.

C. Henderson and F. Forde beat H. C. Bouquet and N. B. Dickson 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

A. S. and H. R. Welgall beat H. C. Bouquet and N. B. Dickson 6-1, 6-3.

N. W. Jackson and C. H. Lloyd beat H. C. Bouquet and N. B. Dickson 6-4, 6-3.

C. Henderson and F. Forde beat —Hampson and Kahl 6-1, 6-2.

A. S. and H. R. Welgall beat Hampson and Kahl 6-1, 6-1.

N. W. Jackson and C. H. Lloyd beat Hampson and Kahl 6-1, 6-2.

The Club winning by 8 matches to 2.

17 sets to two

116 games to 55.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the latest financial report and statement of money market, tables of stock quotations and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 3rd, 1900.

THE celebration of the Fourth of July to-morrow will unquestionably display greater enthusiasm than ever before. The people of the United States will dwell upon the phenomenal growth of their country in wealth and population, and they will record with satisfaction that new acquisitions beyond the sea have been added to their already enormous territory. With a population of nearly eighty millions, with almost boundless wealth, and with the vigor of youthful energy and enterprise in their veins, they are to be excused for believing that nothing can withstand their triumphal march. But there is a reverse to the medal which should not be overlooked. The American of to-day is celebrating a very different Fourth of July than that which his forefathers celebrated. The country which he glorifies is not the republic founded by the rebel colonists of 1776, nor are its ideals those of the men who signed the declaration of independence. The men who rebelled against King George simply wanted the right to govern themselves. They had been taxed without their consent, they had been oppressively governed by a king and parliament across the sea which had but little sympathy with them, troops were quartered upon them and alien office-holders set over them, and their trade with all parts of the world had been cut off. These are but a few of their grievances, but they show how the times have changed. Then the people dreaded and hated a standing army, and they hesitated even to annex the wilderness lying on the other side of the Alleghenies. During the century which has elapsed since then they have spread out across the continent, they bought the Louisiana territory with great hesitation, then they absorbed a part of Mexico, and later on they purchased Alaska. And now, a century and a quarter after their liberty-loving ancestors hesitatingly broke adrift from the mother country, we find them conquering foreign territory and quartering troops on Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, we find them cultivating militarism and nursing a large standing army, and we find them also, imposing laws and taxes on unwilling subjects, and restricting trade with foreign countries. It is not the spirit of the colonists which now rules the land, nor are the new ideals those of the men who fought and died to found a free government in the new world.

OUTRAGES IN PERNAMBUCO.

In view of what has recently occurred in the state of Pernambuco, it may be said that the «Boxers» are at large in Brazil as well as in China. Pernambuco has never been celebrated for the pacific and law-abiding character of its people; on the contrary violence and bigotry have brought discredit upon its people again and again, as a colony, a province and a state. And now that

the persecution of a small fraction of its population on religious grounds is being carried on, apparently with the knowledge and approval of the state government, it is time that outside opinion should be brought to bear on the people of that state both for the protection of those persecuted and for the credit of the nation.

In April and May last several scenes of savagery occurred in that state which disgrace its government and dishonor the name of religion. In the small interior village of Bonjardim, where there was a small group of Protestants, several attacks were made upon them, ending finally on April 15th in an armed assault. The assailants had been drinking, and as two groups were engaged in the outrage unknown to each other, it happened that one group mistook the other for Protestants and fired upon them. Three men were killed and several wounded, and now, to cover their crime, the assailants have accused the Protestants of firing upon them and the courts are actually condemning innocent men to imprisonment for a crime committed by others!

Appeals have been made to the governor of the state and to the vice-president of the nation (who is a political chief in Pernambuco) but without result. The local political chief, who is a Roman Catholic priest, has sworn to exterminate these heretics, and the governor and vice-president are apparently unwilling to interfere with him. As no foreign missionary is involved in the Bonjardim affair, the injustice falls wholly on Brazilian citizens, and from Brazilian courts alone can justice be obtained.

On 24th May a group of individuals, armed and excited, invaded a private house in Gloria de Goytá where a Protestant religious service was in progress, and not only did they break up the meeting, beat the men, and destroy the furniture of the house, but they even beat the women and children and attempted a nameless outrage upon the women. This, of course, is done in the name of Christianity, but it is only the name after all. There is no Christianity in such outrages, nor is there even the veneer of civilization to cover their savagery.

As these outrages are not mere matters of report, as their victims have shewn themselves at the newspaper offices of the capital, as fugitives from their homes are scattered over the state to seek safety and protection in other communities, and as men of high character have sought, without avail, to obtain protection for these persecuted Protestants, is it not time for the better and more tolerant classes of this country to interfere? Religious persecution should be a thing of the past, violence should be sternly repressed, and justice should be denied to no class.

OUR South American friends need not feel at all alarmed over the imperialist intrusions of Mr. Bourke Cochran. It was evidently a *rasgo* of eloquence, but it will have no other effect than that of making Bourke feel a little better pleased with himself. The article describes him as «the democratic orator», which is quite correct, but as the democratic party leader, William J. Bryan, is making his canvass for the presidency on issues favoring a silver standard, which Bourke refuses to accept, and opposing territorial expansion, or imperialism, it will be seen that the orator is hopelessly out of step with his party. At the present moment, therefore, he may be described as a «free lance». He will hardly be able to annex a slice of China, Mexico, Central America and South America all by himself, consequently there is no occasion to lose any sleep over the matter.

THE resolution of the municipal prefect to prohibit grass fields and vegetable gardens within the limits of the city, except in two thinly-settled parishes, is a measure calculated to do the maximum amount of harm in order to secure a minimum of good. The *capital* grass field is probably the more harmful of the two, because it is rarely well cultured and is therefore a fruitful source of malaria. But that a well-cultivated vegetable garden is unhealthy requires a deal of demonstration. It is not generally considered that the farmer and gardener are incurring risk in cultivating the soil; on the contrary they are more frequently envied for their strength and robust health. And it not infrequently happens that debilitated men are recommended to dig in the soil as a means of regaining their strength.

Neither cultivation of the soil nor vegetation can be considered prejudicial to health, and for this reason there can be no possible justification of this absurd measure. And if the lands are not to be cultivated, may we ask, what is to be done with them? Will they be any healthier when left to grass and weeds? And if vegetable gardens are prejudicial, why not flower gardens also? And then to make sure of it, let us cut down all the trees in the city and burn the vegetation on the hillsides, so that our city may be bare of everything but stone and mortar, tiles and fools.

THE question of gold salaries to which a correspondent calls attention in another column, has suddenly become one of prime importance. The rise in exchange works a corresponding decrease in the currency equivalent of such salaries, and as the costs of living do not fall at the same time the employee finds his salary insufficient to cover his necessary expenditures. The situation is an embarrassing one both for employer and employee, as it is beyond their power to provide against the mischievous consequences of these fluctuations in the value of the currency. Were the expenses of living to fall with the appreciation in the value of the currency, no embarrassment would ensue, but they never do. On the contrary the tendency for the moment will be stiffer prices for fear of a tumble in exchange, and with a desire to recover something of the losses sustained when exchange was falling. From what we have been able to learn there are many employees here in Brazil who can not possibly make their salaries cover expenses at the present rate, and who, likewise, can not very materially reduce their expenditures. We understand that the banks, companies and commercial firms have the matter under consideration and it may be assumed that a satisfactory solution will be found.

THIS financial administration of the state of Amazonas is like a tale from the Arabian Nights. The state is a wilderness of rivers, swamps and rubber forests, with a few scattered settlements and a population in \$90 of only 147,915. Its capital, Manaus, had a population of 35,720. The great mass of the people are extremely poor and ignorant, there are no industries of any consequence beyond gathering rubber, and there is but little commerce outside of rubber and supplying the simple necessities of so small a population. Manaus has been trying in recent years, however, to parade as a modern capital by undertaking expensive improvements in the shape of electric lighting, electric tramways, port works, bridges, theatre, etc., all at public expense, and with the inevitable result that it has become one of the most corrupt places on the face of the earth. For every shilling expended on anything required by the public, nineteen shillings are wasted in corruption and folly. And the wonder of it all is, the ease with which the money is obtained. According to an item published by the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 30th ult. the revenue of Amazonas for the five months January to May last amounted to 1,926,054\$45 (almost exclusively from the export duties on rubber), and the cash available from what is called *encanamento de fundos* was 2,760,331\$65, making a total of 17,666,592\$102. The expenditure in the same period was 15,360,757\$64, or more than the actual revenue, and obligations of indebtedness were issued to the following creditors: 10,000,000\$ to the Amazon Company, 3,333,208\$ to the Banco da Amazonas, and 2,730,000\$ to sundry creditors; total 16,063,200\$. The *Jornal* makes no comment, but that one is needed no one can dispute. It is not a case of extravagance, but one of unashamed corruption, a disgrace to the whole nation.

THE situation in Chili has become very tense, and the outlook for peace is anything but favorable. The «jungoes» who are doing so much to disturb the peace of the world, seem to have caught the popular ear, just as they have done elsewhere, and they are pushing their advantage with a reckless disregard of consequences. They assert that Argentina has invaded Chilian territory, and without waiting for either investigation or explanation, they are insisting upon measures of resistance, that, if carried into effect, can not fail to provoke war. This, in fact, is just the result they are aiming at. They say that Argentina has been imposing her wishes upon Chili, and that Peru and Bolivia are now preparing to impose theirs; consequently Chili must now impose her wishes also. Should these opinions prevail, war must certainly result, for there has been too much hostility shown in the discussion to make a peaceful negotiation possible between the Chilian war party and the neighboring republics. Then, too, Chili has conducted herself so arrogantly since her victory over Peru that she has not a single friend among her immediate neighbors. She has driven hard bargains with them, she has blustered and bullied, and in the matter of the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica, out of which she has extorted the costs of her war with Peru, she has shown bad faith openly and cynically. And now if she forces a war on her neighbors over what can be no more than a trifling misunderstanding, she need not expect a particle of sympathy should she get the worst of it. In many respects Chili commands admiration and praise, for she is enterprising and has developed many admirable qualities as a nation. But she is arrogant and impatient with opposition, and she is dominated by militarism in its worst form. Sooner or later war must come, and the appearances now are that it is not far distant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXCHANGE AND SALARIES.

Rio de Janeiro, 30 June 1900.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir.—The question of sterling salaries and the effect upon them of rise or fall in exchange is one of sufficient interest, I trust you will allow, to admit of being discussed in your valuable columns. I ask therefore that you will permit me as one who has been employed in this country for many years, upon sterling and currency salaries, in a Bank and in commercial houses, with a brief experience too of employing clerks upon his own account, to venture a few remarks upon this somewhat complicated subject.

The interests concerned are those of two classes, viz.: employers and employed, and in any fair consideration of the problem—for a problem it is—neither should be lost sight of, or subordinated to the other. It would take up too much of your valuable space, nor would it greatly serve the purpose I have in view, were I to attempt to go minutely into the case for either side, upon which there is a very great deal to say.

It appears to me that, broadly speaking, there are two main points for consideration. First, whether the interests referred to are antagonistic; second, whether, being so, a settlement can be devised for their reconciliation.

It will be admitted I think, without discussion, that with regard to the first point, whatever may be the case, there *ought* not to be any conflict of interests as between employers and employed. Nevertheless there is, and I believe always must be such a conflict so long as the irrational system is in vogue of paying sterling salaries at the 90 days sight Bank rate on London. At an abnormally low exchange, such as we have been accustomed to for so long, the advantage is, it is said, mainly on the side of the employee. At an abnormally high exchange, such as has so suddenly come upon us, the same employee finds that not only has this advantage been utterly swamped, but that he has been reduced in a few months from comparatively comfortable circumstances to a condition of abject poverty! It requires no great intellectual effort to perceive that a system which involves these two extremes is pernicious to the last degree; hurtful alike to the interests of employers and employed.

As to the second point, many suggestions have been put forward with the laudable object referred to above. Most of those I have seen appear to me to err like

.....the Dutch.

In giving too little and asking too much, there is one, however, which apparently combats simplicity with a modicum of justice to both sides, and I have been asked by the bashful author to submit it to the consideration of those interested:

Let (he says) a pair of exchange for sterling salaries—say 8d—be decided upon, and let all such salaries be paid, on the scale of one farthing above or below that rate for every penny rise or fall in the 90 days sight rate on London. Thus at 9d the salary rate would be 8 1/4, at 10d, 8 1/2, and so on, and conversely at 7d the salary rate would be 7 3/4, at 6d, 7 1/2, and so on.

I enclose my card with apologies for troubling you at such length, and am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

VERBUM SAP.

ABOUT ST. GEORGE.

Sir.—As you have published an article from the *Moving Leader* which maintains, without any attempt at proof, that the patron saint of England was a fraudulent army contractor, will you allow a protest?

The writer of that article has unadmittedly taken his statements from a dictionary of biography, and then impudently says: «This version is only the correct one; others which represent St. George as some one else are all wrong.» As an opposition authority, and one worthy of credence, I will quote Canon Daniel, principal of Battersea College: «St. George the Martyr was born in Cappadocia in the third century, and served in the army under Diocletian. He is generally supposed to have been the young man who tore down the edicts against the Christians, which the emperor had caused to be affixed to the doors of the church of Nicomedia, and to have suffered death in consequence.» I would add that modern investigation shows that there is more truth in the popular tradition than in the depreciatory estimates formed by Gibbon, and by writers who have followed in his wake. Honour was paid to St. George at a very early period both in the East and West. At the beginning of the fourth century Constantine dedicated a church in his honour; this would show that at that time, within 50 years of St. George's martyrdom, there was no doubt as to who the person was. Is it likely, too, that popular sentiment all the world over, among Moslems as well as Christians, should be so entirely deceived as to pay honour to one unworthy of it? I for one cannot think so, and will continue to exclaim: «St. George for Merry England!»

Yours truly,

LION.

São Paulo, 24th June 1900.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 20.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Esmeraldo Bandeira moved to ask for information in regard to the amount of the claims for whose payment the government is responsible in virtue of decisions of courts of justice. The chair appointed a committee to represent the chamber at the festival commemorating (*festa comemorativa*) the death of Marshal Flávio Peixoto. Deputy Germano Hasselöcker offered an amendment to the bill for the payment of claims in virtue of decisions of courts of justice.

JUNE 21.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There was received a message from the President asking for an appropriation of 220,555 francs for paying the balance due to the Uruguayan telegraph for the period from April 1, 1892, to July 1, 1897. There was also received a message asking for the payment of 11,702 francs for the construction of a telegraph line from Cluy to Santa Victoria do Palmar.

JUNE 22.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The army bill was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. In 3rd discussion the chamber voted arts. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the bill on items on agricultural products and rejected arts. 6 and 7. The contested election case in the 6th district of the state of Rio de Janeiro was decided, as was also that of the 1st district of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

COFFEE NOTES

The planters in various São Paulo districts are still publishing unfavorable reports of the new crop, and are advising the holding of coffee for higher prices.

A S. Paulo telegram of the 27th ult. says the commercial firm of Leite Ribeiro is about to be transformed into an association composed of planters for the purpose of extending the coffee propaganda in Europe.

Naturally the rise in exchange means lower currency prices for coffee, which will be unfavorable to the planter as the costs of production will not be reduced for some time to come. We may therefore expect protests against forcing up exchange before we are many weeks older.

The negotiations between the minister of foreign affairs and the ministers of France and Italy in regard to the import duty on coffee in those countries, terminated on the 27th ult. The two countries concede a reduction of 20 francs and 20 llars per rockkilogramme in the duties now levied in their custom-houses on Brazilian coffee while Brazil engages not to impose maximum rates on their products imported into this country. The accord can be terminated only by giving six months notice. Though less than what she claimed, the accord is a victory for Brazil, for she secures a reduction of about 15 per cent on the French tariff rate without the cost of a single concession.

There seems to be a very widespread demand for the fool-killer just now, and for our peace of mind we trust he will do his work thoroughly and well. Just now he is needed in Chicago were a health commissioner is trying to assert his official importance because 7,500 bags of coffee of the ej. W. Taylor's cargo was sent to that city for roasting. The cargo arrived in New York in November, and after subjecting it to various delays, it was landed and sent to the roasters. The Chicago commissioner says he thought it had been burned, and now that he finds (six months later) that a small part of it had been sent to Chicago without his permission (we take off our hat), he proposes to take steps that will convince these people that we are not to be so imposed upon a second time. Without doubt Chicago and New York have collapsed from fright long before this.

COFFEE IN INDIA.

At the end of 1898 there were 281,570 acres of land under coffee in India, all, with the exception of 549 acres, in Southern India. The cultivation of coffee is, in fact, restricted for the most part to a limited zone in Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris. About 45 per cent of the coffee-bearing area is in Mysore, where there were 128,079 acres in 1898. The plant is grown on 128,410 acres, forming another 45 per cent, in the British districts of Coorg (52,575 acres), the Nilgiris, and Malabar (45,835 acres). If to these two areas are added 6,384 acres in Travancore and Cochin, we find 93 per cent of Indian coffee concentrated in the elevated region above the southwestern coast. Mysore, Coorg, and Madras districts contain 97 per cent of the coffee growing area.

The yield in 1898 was about 23,750,000 pounds, that of 1897 having just exceeded 24,000,000 pounds. The production of both years was extremely poor, following a small yield in 1896. The poverty of the crop in 1896 and 1897 was due in the main to adverse seasons in Mysore, Coorg, and Travancore. In all three cases there was a recovery in 1898, which was, however, incomplete in the case of Mysore; but, to set against this recovery, the Madras crop was a signal failure. Since 1897, the fall in prices has removed the stimulus which had been given for a few years to the expansion of the coffee-growing area, and disease has combined with adverse climatic conditions to reduce the yield.

The following figures show the average exports and consumption of the five years ended 1893-99.

INDIAN COFFEE.

Production.....	29,849,357
Exports.....	28,628,544
Left in India.....	1,220,813

FOREIGN COFFEE.

Imports.....	1,564,415
Re-exports.....	1,025,226
Left in India.....	539,191

U. S. Consular Reports.

of the building, but the foundations have been purchased by the Light and Power Co.

The evenings are proving too cold for the switchback; it is accordingly only to be open on Thursday evenings. Its place will be supplied by the Velodromo, which is offering night attractions in the shape of roller-skating. The spot claims to be the largest and most beautiful in the world!

Mr. Mark, H. B. M. consul in Santos, has forwarded a letter from the Marquess of Salisbury, who says that he is directed by Her Majesty to thank her loyal subjects in São Paulo for their telegram of congratulations on the occasion of her Sist birthday.

"Exchange is no robbery," but what about salaries at the end of the month?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The Pará police have discovered an emission of about 50,000\$ in tramway tickets.

A counterfeit note of 50\$ has appeared in Campinas, and was accepted from an unknown person! A counterfeit 50\$ note was likewise detected, after having passed through a tax-collector's office.

Manaus advises state that the Acre provisional government will begin using special postage stamps on August 1st. It is open to suspicion that the politicians of Manaus are still meddling in this business, which may some day lead to serious consequences.

A new method of treating pulmonary consumption, invented by Dr. Lázaro dos Santos, has been initiated at the Misericórdia Hospital at Santos. The treatment consists of the injection of a serum prepared by the said physician and in returning to observe the patient 15 days after the injection.

A confidence man has been going the rounds in São Paulo in the guise of a consumption tax fiscal. After inspecting a little he asks the shopkeeper for money on the understanding that he will not make any complaint. Needless to add he succeeded in picking up a great many "donations."

The *Gazeta de Descalvado*, S. Paulo, notes that a conflict had occurred on the Lageado plantation because of a fine imposed on a colonist. There were some shots exchanged and a *cavalaria* was slightly wounded. Some policemen and a consular agent were sent to the place and two of the colonists were placed under arrest. The S. Paulo *Diário Popular* objects to the interference of consular agents in these matters.

A São Paulo telegram of the 27th ult. says the government of that state is about to create a bath-house for the disinfection of passengers and luggage from Rio de Janeiro. But, may we ask, how many bath-houses and disinfecting stations are required? We have heard something about one at Barra do Piraí, and yet Minas Gerais is erecting another at Queimadinho, and São Paulo proposes to have one somewhere in the vicinity of that city. And there is a show of disinfecting luggage when the passenger is leaving Rio. If the unfortunate traveller escapes bubonic pest, he is quite likely to fall a victim to sanitary zeal.

S. PAULO FACTS.

St. John the Baptist's Day was celebrated in the usual way by all the Johns and other Johnnies. On Saturday and Sunday, by night as well as by day, and apparently without a minute's cessation, rockets, bombs, crackers, and other ingenious nerve-wrackers were let off in all quarters of the town. The result of such a large expenditure of gunpowder was quite a sulphurous canopy, the peculiar odor of which was hardly suggestive of sanctity. A few bombs, bonfires and balloons were also set going on St. Peter's Day.

The barbers, on Sunday, celebrated their deliverance from the barberos' custom which for sometime prevailed, of Sunday labor. They went in procession to the houses of those who had helped, to influence public opinion, to express their gratitude. It was found that mutual agreement was powerless to slant the hairdressers' shops; if a few opened, the rest were obliged to also work, for fear of losing their custom. The matter was settled by the canaria passing a prohibitory law.

At the Serra, on Wednesday, all was bustle, for the mental train brought a distinguished company of visitors. The president of the state with several officials came on the invitation of Mr. Speers, the superintendent of S. Paulo Railway, to visit the new line.

Breakfast was taken in the Alto da Serra station, and the usual healths were drunk. The party proceeded to visit the different works round the station, and then took trolleys down the inclined planes. Dr. Rodrigues Alves showed himself much impressed by the magnitude of the undertaking, and especially admired the huge stationary engines which draw the trains up the Serra.

The Light and Power Company, following this lead, have invited Dr. Alves to visit their works on the Tietê at Paranaíba. As their title clashed somewhat with that of the S. Paulo Railway Co., they will now be known as the S. Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co. There is a rumor, not as yet confirmed, that a syndicate, the Light and Power in disguise, has bought up the shares of the Viacão. Should this prove to be true, the warfare legal and illegal between the companies will be at an end. With an undisturbed monopoly, the electric company will be sure to adopt the only wise course of consulting the interests of the public in the arrangement of their traffic.

An extension of the Cantareira line has been authorized. It will cross the English line near Luz and run to Rua 25 de Marco.

The remains of the old theatre are being disturbed. It does not mean the resurrection

Newlyn, which arrived here several days ago from Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, to her pier in this port. The Newlyn has a large cargo of hides. She has had no sickness, and all the officers and crew are well, but since she stopped at two ports which, according to the health board, are infected with bubonic plague, the board refuses to let her dock.

Dr. Doty said that he believed there was absolutely no danger of the plague being brought here by the Newlyn or her cargo. As an extreme precaution, however, he ordered the vessel to the upper bay, that the cargo might be disinfested on the way to the pier. There is not the slightest sign that there is plague on board the Newlyn, added Dr. Doty, and she has a clean bill of health. I am following my usual rule of not relying too much on a consular bill of health, in cases where there is any possibility of danger, or where private or government advices give me facts which may not have been in possession of the consul. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, June 1.

RAILROAD NOTES

The net receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway, Rio Grande do Norte, for the month of April were 15,656\$575.

The national treasury received on 26th June the sum of 624,087\$517 from the Central railway, the receipts of that line during the preceding week.

We hear that the *chacara*, or "bachelors' diggings," of the Leopoldina company overlooking Jurujuba bay, represents a cost of something over 200,000\$000.

We hear that the Leopoldina railway administration is reducing salaries and re-significations are already reported. The moment is an unfortunate one for such a step, as the fall in exchange renders it most difficult for a man to live on what would be considered a good salary elsewhere.

The *Brazilian Review*, which is unquestionably inspired by the Brazilian government, professes to give the reasons for the rejection of the offers of the London syndicate for the purchase of the Paulista railway. One of these was, it asserts, that "on the Rothschilds taking a share in the *on the* the nominal capital was raised from £6,000,000 to £6,250,000." — *Financial News*, June 2.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Austrian corvette «Dona» arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 27th ult.

The R. M. S. «Nile» which has been employed as a war transport by the British government for some months past, will resume her voyages to this coast during the current month.

The master of the national coasting steamer «Satellite» reported a mutiny on board on his arrival here on the 28th ult. It is stated that 13 passengers who had been drinking created a disturbance on board after leaving Santos, and a conflict ensued. Some of the disorderly passengers were shipwrecked sailors from the Nor. bark «Tirana» who were recently landed at Santa Catharina. They were all placed under arrest and taken to the police station.

The *New York Commercial* notices the incorporation in New Jersey of the «Royal Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.» with a capital of £1,000,000 which will later on be increased to £5,000,000, which will run lines from Liverpool to New York and Boston, and from Liverpool and New York to the West Indies and South America. Negotiations are on for the purchase of steamers now running between New York and South America. Some of the heaviest stockholders in the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads are said to be interested in the enterprise.

The Argentine health authorities having declared that all European steamers calling at Pernambuco and Bahia must conduct all operations there in quarantine in order to have free pratique in Argentine ports. Dr. Nuno de Andrade telegraphed to the sanitary inspectors at the said Brazilian ports on the 27th ult. declaring that this unqualified abuse should not be permitted. But what is the ship's master to do? The Argentine Gog says if you communicate with shore you'll be damned, while the Brazilian Magog says if you don't communicate with shore you'll be damned. In either case he's in for it and perhaps he'd better tell both of them ditto.

The *Sarmiento* has arrived at Bahia. The Cubans are not an explosive people. They are not fond of fireworks, orders, gun-cracks, etc. Few Cuban people are. They have not tried to kiss the crew of the *Sarmiento* or shed tears on their shoulders. They have not made any speeches about fraternity and other things that exist only in oratory and Latin newspaper padding. In short they have behaved more like men than monkeys. Some of the Argentine press does not like this and tries to make people believe that it is because the Argentine government did not recognize Cuban independence till it was a fact. Probably not over a quarter of the people of Bahia have even heard of Argentina. They are used to seeing foreign warships every day and have never seen any necessity to make speeches, give banquets or slobber the sailors and do not see why they should now. When the *Sarmiento* goes to the United States it may receive some sort of an official welcome but there will be no gush. Had she gone to Germany and England on her way the people on board might have learnt that it is only the Latin and Slavs who indulge in cheap gush, Tentons, Japanese and Cubans are not given to it. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

SHIP FROM RIO QUARANTINED. It was decided at a meeting of the board of health yesterday not to allow the steamship

Newlyn, which arrived here several days ago from Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, to her pier in this port. The Newlyn has a large cargo of hides. She has had no sickness, and all the officers and crew are well, but since she stopped at two ports which, according to the health board, are infected with bubonic plague, the board refuses to let her dock.

Dr. Doty said that he believed there was absolutely no danger of the plague being brought here by the Newlyn or her cargo. As an extreme precaution, however, he ordered the vessel to the upper bay, that the cargo might be disinfested on the way to the pier. There is not the slightest sign that there is plague on board the Newlyn, added Dr. Doty, and she has a clean bill of health. I am following my usual rule of not relying too much on a consular bill of health, in cases where there is any possibility of danger, or where private or government advices give me facts which may not have been in possession of the consul. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, June 1.

LOCAL NOTES

The *Páiz* in last Sunday's issue makes a violent attack on the alleged conspirators. The judge that indicted them is the *Páiz*'s son-in-law.

It is stated that there are in this city at the present time only 95 deputies. Perhaps it would be good policy to seat the contestants.

Three more recruits have been enlisted for the special statistics army, which is undoubtedly going to cost the country a mint of money like the planta cadastral of inglorious memory.

There will be a Fourth of July reception at the United States consulate to-morrow between 1 and 3 p. m., when Messrs. Seeger and Lowrie will be glad to see all their friends.

Having reached the age of 70 years on the 22nd ult., which is the age limit of active military service, Marshal José Almeida Barreto has been placed on the retired list, and Major General Thomaz de Canto has been promoted to the vacancy.

A writer who signs his communications with the initials M. de A. (Medeiros de Albuquerque?) is engaged in violently attacking Senator Ray Barbosa. Doubtless M. de A. has no other way of rendering homage to the eminent orator and journalist.

It is worthy of note that Kipling's «Absent-Minded Beggar» has produced the astonishing total of about £97,000, or an average of about £2,000 a line, which unquestionably beats the record. But it was the war fever and the sentiment which produced the cash, not the poem itself.

Although half of the ordinary session has expired congress is practically doing nothing to expedite business. Many deputies and senators have gone home, «no quorums» are frequent and very little interest is shown. Of course the 75\$000 a day are drawn regularly and punctually.

It is said that the minister of interior proposes to submit a project to congress for the regulation of prostitution. *Muito bem!* Of course the official and «high-life» phase of the vice will not be included. We are waiting to see one of our daily colleagues devote his column to an elaborate discussion of the subject.

We are glad to see that the epixa da semente is now putting out fresh one and two milreis notes, to substitute the torn and dirty currency in circulation. If our calling attention to this matter has helped to bring this about, we are quite content to bear the reputation of being a «chronic growler.» It takes a deal of growling in this poor sinful world to get what justly belongs to us.

The committee having placed a subscription list on our table, we shall be very glad to receive the subscriptions which any of our friends may desire to make for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India. The Epworth League of the Petropolis M. E. Church has made a splendid beginning by sending down 100\$000, and we trust that others will lose no time in following so good an example.

Audace fortuna juvat. This is evidently the motto of the castillistas, who, having with the assistance of the federal army, imposed on the people of Rio Grande do Sul their corruption of the jury system, have now caused their deputies in the chamber to introduce a bill for extending it to the whole of Brazil. The anarchical tendency to destroy everything worth preserving in the country seems to make constant progress.

The Club Católico da Moçidade informs us that 719 members visited the Club premises in June and there were 47 visitors. The large club rooms were filled to overflowing on the night of the 27th ult., when Dr. Carlos Laet, the brilliant Brazilian writer, gave a lecture on «Christian Education.» How severe he was on the local system may be seen by all who read the *Jornal do Brasil* on Sunday last, where his eloquent address was given almost in extenso.

July 3rd, 1900.]

THE RIO NEWS.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd July, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was no appreciable improvement in the market during the week, the reported sales being of 1,200 bags against 1,800 in the preceding week. Prices gave way about 1,500 per arroba during the week. Through the continued rise in exchange, another heavy break may be expected. At the current market rates, receipts are 46,332 bags, showing that the coffee held back is being hurriedly shipped, and the sales total are 51,079 bags. The Centro Commercial report last month's receipts as 2,281,015 kilos of green coffee from Minas Geraes, 2,252,584 from Rio de Janeiro (stated to be from São Paulo), total 5,783,667 bags, or 4,444 bags.

On the 1st ult. a commission of directors of the Centro dos Cafezistas and coffee brokers proceeded to ascertain the stocks of coffee in the principal cities, and were found to exceed the estimates by 4,145 bags. The stocks consist of 70,241 bags in 1st hands, 36,582 in 2nd hands, 53,334 with commissions, and 13,602 at the tripolites and Central railway.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Rating prices during the week for N. Y. Type

No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former markets.

	Rio N. 7	Reported	Santos, Good per arroba	Average sales per kilo
June 25.	118,800	12,000	2,000 bags.	2500
.. 26.	118,800	12,000	2,000 bags.	2500
.. 27.	118,800	11,200	6,000	6000
.. 28.	118,800	11,200	6,000	6000
.. 29.	118,800	11,200	6,000	6000

The shipments since our last report have been 25,559 bags for the United States
8,927 " " Europe
— " " Cape of Good Hope
6,669 " " River Plate, etc.
13,913 " " Constancia

54,079 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States	Europe	Portuguese	Other ports
June 23.	New York Br. str. <i>Hannah</i> ,	24,123		
June 23.	New York Br. str. <i>Hannah</i> ,	24,123		
June 23.	Havre Fr. str. <i>Burmah</i> ,	441		
23.	Trieste Aust. str. <i>Orion</i> ,	5,453		
23.	Antwerp Bel. str. <i>Orion</i> ,	50		
27.	Marseille Br. str. <i>Viviane</i> ,	1,890		
	Oran do	415		
	Odessa Russ. str. <i>Orion</i> ,	1,151		
27.	London Br. str. <i>Orion</i> ,	1,151		
29.	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Brahms</i> ,	5,101		
29.	Copenhagen Dan. str. <i>Elbo</i> ,	450		
30.	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Brahms</i> ,	3,089		
	Elboway			
June 28.	Buenos Aires Br. str. <i>Elbo</i> ,	1,377		
	do	1,000		
29.	Montevideo Span. San Juan/na (do),	2,064		
30.	Buenos Aires Iba Montevideo (do)	508		
	Charlottenburg			
June 29.	Southern ports str. <i>Pabla</i> ,	631		
23.	Northern ports str. <i>Pabla</i> ,	1,535		
23.	do str. <i>Mandib</i> ,	738		

The results for the past week were 47,431 bags, which bags for the previous week and 18,900 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

June 30 June 23

No. 5.	117,70	13,100
7.	11,000	12,400
8.	10,000	12,000
9.	10,200	11,600

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 152,112 bags, against 124,122 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 39,870 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks at Santos
New York	—	—	—
New Orleans	—	—	—
ANTWERP	—	—	—
BRUSSELS	—	—	—
HAMBURG	—	—	—
LIVERPOOL	—	—	—
COPENHAGEN	—	—	—
GENOA	—	—	—
MARSHALL'S	—	—	—
BORDEAUX	—	—	—
HAVRE	—	—	—
TRIPOLITE	—	—	—
LONDON	—	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON	—	—	—
CAPETOWN	—	—	—
P. ELLIATH	—	—	—
P. NATAL	—	—	—
EAST LONDON	—	—	—
DELAGUA BAY	—	—	—
MONSEL BAY	—	—	—
MONTEVIDEO	—	—	—
B. AIRES	—	—	—
Stock at Santos	—	—	—

Average quote, No. 7, N. Y.

No. 7 do	117,70	13,100
N. Y. spot smot. N. 7.....	117,70	13,100
Exchange on London.....	117,70	13,100
Steamer freight, 5% primage.....	117,70	13,100
Stock at Santos bags.....	117,70	13,100

Stock at Santos bags.....

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... July 2nd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
			buyers	sellers
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	855,000— 860,000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	855,000— 858,000
110,600	119,600	Bonds, 4% of 1897, 6%	900	900,000— 900,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds, 4% of 1898, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000— 2,500,000
51,885,000	22,355,000	Gold Loan 1868, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,800,000—
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	Do do 1879, 4%	1,000	1,000— 1,835,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	Do do 1889, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	350,000— 600,000
5,000,000	4,533,200	State of Espírito Santo	1,000	860,000—
65,000,000	45,524,000	idem 6%	Fct. 500	400,000— 410,000
5,000,000	4,000,000	idem 6%	500	1,000—
600,000	500,000	do do 1899	1,000	920,000—
10,000,000	5,000,000	do do Parahyba, 6%	100	100—
25,000,000	22,459,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	152,000—
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do São Paulo, 7%	200	200—
500,000	514,800	do do Petrópolis, 6%	200	170,000—
400,000	400,000	do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
26,000,000\$	100,000	100,000	\$10	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$8000, Jan. 1900	— 25,000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	\$10	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200	3,100,000	6,000, Feb. 1900	205,000
24,000,000	120,000	120,000	\$10	do and series	200	80	4,000, ditto	75,000— 81,000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	\$10	Construtor do Brasil	200	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	11,000— 11,300
5,000,000	40,000	40,000	\$10	Credito Real do Brasil	200	1,760,000	2,000, Jan. 1895	3,000—
750,000	25,000	25,000	\$10	Creditos do Brasil	200	903,079	12 % ditto	1,000—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	\$10	Edificadores Publicos	200	640,000	Jan. 1900	81,000—
9,110,000	45,550	45,550	\$10	Hipotecario do Brasil	200	750,000	3,000, ditto	—
131,241,800	565,254	565,254	\$10	Lavoura e Comercio	200	264,317	4,000, July 1899	45,000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	\$10	Nacional Brasileiro	200	504,551	6,000, Jun. 1900	117,000— 118,500
20,000,000	50,000	50,000	\$10	Rio e Mata Grosso	200	230,000	10,000, ditto	190,000— 195,000
20,000,000	50,000	50,000	\$10	Rio e Hypothecario	200	17,480,079	6,000, Jul. 1900	176,000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	\$10	Rural e Hypothecario	200	361,700	12,000, ditto	20,000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	\$10	do and series	200	1,000	9,000, ditto	135,000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	\$10	Commercial da Bahia	100	1,000	1,000, ditto	—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	\$10	Companhia Industrial de S. Paulo	100	2,185,526	11 % ditto	—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	\$10	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	6,000,000	12,000, ditto	125,000—
10,000,000	—	—	—	do 2nd series	200	308,550	10 % ditto	190,000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	\$10	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,141,521	8 1/2 % ditto	100,000— 130,000
25,000,000	120,000	120,000	\$10	Lavrastur, S. Paulo	50	400,000	12 % ditto	100,000— 130,000
10,000,000	28,000	28,000	\$10	Companhia dos Santos	200	500,000	8,000, ditto	134,000— 138,000
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	\$10	União de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2 % July	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 5,500,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina	£ 10	51,085\$	2,000 Feb. 1900	111,000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	\$10	Mines de S. Jerônimo	200\$	—	30,000— 31,000	31,000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	\$10	Macacá e Campos	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	\$10	Muzambinho	200	65,000	int. Sept. 93	—
62,000,000	310,000	310,000	\$10	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Jan. 92	3,000—
—	—	—	—	do	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	100,000	\$10	Quilombo	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	350,000	\$10	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200	1,465,212	6 % June, 92	15,000— 20,000
1,600,000	5,400	200	\$10	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6,000 Feb. 86	2,000— 4,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	\$10	Sapucaí	200	—	21,000— 23,000	—
12,500,000	62,500	62,500	\$10	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	40,000—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	168,732	18,000 July 91	155,000—
6,000,000	36,000	all	100\$	Carris Urbano	200	6,971	3,000 Mar. 1900	108,000—
7,000,000	7,000	all	100\$	Centro (and Hotel)	200	612,148\$	5,000 Jan. 99	140,000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	105,898\$	4,000 Feb. 1900	150,000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christovão	200	32,499	12,000 July 91	120,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel	200	92,514	12,000 July 91	120,000—
900,000	8,000	all	100	Magdeuse	200	28,277	10,000 Jan. 99	100,000—
2,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufacture Fluminense	200	144,143	5,000 Mar. 96	200,000—
4,000,000	4,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	21,693	5,000 Mar. 96	145,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	639,889	12,000 Jan. 99	198,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. Felix	100	37,545	4,000 Jan. 99	165,000—
2,400,000	4,500	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	38,394	4,000 ditto	170,000—
3,600,000	4,000	all	200	S. João	200	71,567	4,000 ditto	253,000—
2,400,000	15,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	1,314,403	17 % Aug. 99	240,000—
1,200,000	10,000	all	200	União Fábril	200	—	102,000—	198,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	15,000	all	\$100	Alliança	200\$	300,000\$	18,000 July 97	55,000—
8,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Financiera	200	15,584	1,500, ditto	6,000—
2,000,000	10,000	7,735	200	Bonança	200	200,000	3,000, ditto 1900	39,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	252,000	8,000, ditto 1900	145,000—
4,800,000	8,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	200	466,574	2,000, ditto 1900	40,000—
5,000,000	10,000	1,000	200	Garantia	200	252,000	1,000, ditto 1900	19,000—
5,000,000	10,000	1,000	200	Indemnizadora	200	400,000	1,000, ditto 1900	19,000—
2,000,000	12,000	all	200	Previdente	200	540,000	3,000, ditto 1900	59,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	150,120	1,500, ditto 1900	17,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
5,000,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Táslers Moreaux	50\$	42,373\$	1,500, Jan. 99	15,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Carros Táslers Match Factory	200	—	Mar. 93	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Doca de Santos	200	—	Jan. 1900	306,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Bidenteira	200	2,237,579	40,000, Jan. 1900	400,000—
5,500,000	235,000	100	100	Edificadora	200	3,412,571	107,000, Jan. 97	120,000—
5,500,000	15,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil	200	6,520,142	8,000, ditto 93	18,500— 19,000
5,500,000	15,000	all	200	Notícia da Noite (newspaper)	200	5,523,200	4,000, Feb. 1900	120,000—
1,500,000	15,000	all	200	Notícias da P. B. (newspaper)	200	1,512,000	1,500, Jan. 1900	150,000—
2,500,000	93,128	33,128	200	Moçambique Fluminense (flour mills)	200	39,267	15,000, ditto 1900	90,000—
2,500,000	20,000	100	200	Monte Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	200	714,948	9,000, Feb. 92	19,000—
2,500,000	7,500	7,500	200	Transportes Agrícolas	200	400,000	5,000, July 99	80,000—
2,500,000	8,000	8,000	200	Typographia do Brasil	200	70,674	6,000, Dec. 99	85,000—
2,500,000	8,000	8,000	200	União (water for ships)	200	29,567	1,500, Jan. 1900	150,000—

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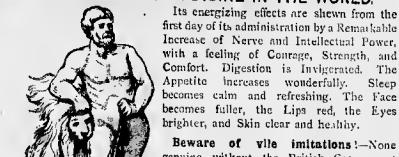
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